



1—View of Chanak, from which the British have been controlling the Dardanelles, but from which they now withdraw. 2—First picture of Japanese troops evacuating Siberia, embarking at Vladivostok. 3—Monument to Missouri's soldiers dead to be unveiled at Cheppy, France, November 11.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Allies and Kemalists Decide on Armistice Plan, and Then Comes Disagreement.

ISMET DEMANDS TOO MUCH

Insists Turkish Army Must Enter Thrace Immediately—Greeks Want American Help—Reginald McKenna's Advice on War Debts—Woman Appointed Senator From Georgia.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

RUSSIA is determined to be a party to the peace conference of the Near East. Turkey says Russia and all other nations bordering on the Black sea must be represented in the meeting. France finds her policy regarding the Near East is almost identical with that of Russia, and therefore will probably favor the admission of the Soviet government to the conference.

Do you think this would be both just and wise, and that Soviet Russia's rulers have so far receded from their extreme policies that they are now entitled to representation in conferences of the powers?

IF, as now seems likely, the crisis in the Near East passes without warfare between Turkey and Great Britain the credit may be given largely to two men and to the good judgment of their governments in giving them a free hand. Those two are General Harrington, commander of the British forces there, and M. Franklin-Bouillon, the skillful Frenchman who negotiated the preliminaries to the armistice conference at Mudania. Between them they are succeeding in bringing about a peaceful settlement and at the same time "saving face" for their countries. This latter, of course, was scarcely needed for France, but England had to recede from the position assumed for her by Premier Lloyd George and is now enabled to do so fairly gracefully.

Since Ismet Pasha, representing the Turkish Nationalists, was quite conciliatory, an agreement was speedily reached at Mudania giving eastern Thrace to the Turks and placing Constantinople under dual control of the allies and the Nationalists. The latter are to establish civil authorities in the capital, but agree that the allies shall remain there and control the port until definite peace arrangements are made. Eventually the Turks are to have full military and naval control of Turkish territory. Meanwhile the Nationalists agree to get out of the neutral zone and the British retire from Chanak to Gallipoli. Greece is given ten days to evacuate Thrace up to the Maritza river, and if she fails to do so the allies will blockade Greek ports and permit the Turkish Nationalists to send troops across the straits to push the Greeks out. This plan seemed to give assurance of speedy settlement of the whole affair, but on Thursday Ismet Pasha suddenly changed his attitude and vehemently demanded that the Turkish army be allowed to enter Thrace immediately. He would not listen to the arguments of General Harrington, and the result was a temporary rupture of the conference. The allied generals asked their governments for further instructions and meanwhile they returned to Constantinople.

The fighting spirit of the Greek army in Thrace has been revived and both the soldiers and their officers believe they can successfully resist occupation of that territory by the Turks. Probably they must yield eventually, and this is admitted by Venizelos, who is acting as Greek ambassador at large. His present concern is the safety of the Greek population in Thrace, and he asked Ambassador Harvey in London to transmit to Washington a request that the United States persuade the allies to take

steps to protect those Greeks and to prevent Turkish troops from crossing to Thrace until the Christians there have been evacuated. Already there are strong bodies of Turkish irregulars in Thrace and, to prevent atrocities and protect property, three military missions composed of British, French and Italian officers have gone to Adrianople, Lulue Burgas and Rodosto.

THE United States has sent 12 destroyers to the Near East to reinforce our naval fleet there and help in protecting life and property, but there is not the remotest chance of America's being drawn into war there. Bishop James Cannon of the Methodist church, South, sent rather hysterical cables to the State department from Constantinople urging militant intervention to save Christians in the East from Turkish massacres. In reply Secretary Hughes said the government had done and was doing all it could in this way through representations and by helping in the evacuation of the refugees from Smyrna. He added:

"We are probably aware, the executive has no authority to go beyond the limits of the law and there has been no action in Congress which would justify this government in an attempt by armed forces to pacify the Near East or to engage in acts of war in order to accomplish the results you desire with respect to the inhabitants of that territory and to determine the problems which have vexed Europe for generations."

THOUGH the revolutionists in Greece are having considerable trouble in getting together a cabinet, they are making progress in other ways and the new government may be considered as established. Actual recognition of King George II by the allied powers and the United States is expected soon. Former King Constantine and his wife and younger son are in Palermo, Italy, and it is said they will come to America.

Jugo-Slavia had been credited with hostile designs on Greek territory in western Thrace, but the Serbian minister to Athens has reassured the new government on this point, at the same time stating that his country would like to be assured free port rights at Saloniki. He said Greece could count on Serbia's help in restraining Bulgaria should she become aggressive.

DISPATCHES from Moscow indicate that the Turkish affair has brought within sight a rapprochement between France and Russia, which have been such bitter enemies since the advent of the Soviet regime. As was stated above, they find their Near East policies practically identical, and now the French are being given assurance that the Russians will recognize their pre-war debts to France. The new feeling of friendliness is being fostered by a French business mission now in Moscow, and also by M. Herriot, mayor of Lyons and president of the radical socialist party of France, who also is visiting Russia.

AUSTRIA is saved from disaster, at least for the present, by the League of Nations plan which was made effective last week when Chancellor Seipel and representatives of Great Britain, France and Italy signed the protocol. Austria is authorized to issue and sell bonds for nearly \$132,000,000, and the three allied powers named, together with Czechoslovakia, are to be guarantors for 80 per cent of it; Austria pledges her customs receipts and the tobacco monopoly for the interest, agrees to balance her budget and accepts supervision of reforms by a commission of the league. The four guaranteeing powers declare they will respect Austria's territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty.

LOUIS BARTHOU, who has been French minister of justice, has succeeded Louis Dubois as president of the reparations commission and French member of the board. He may be a little more lenient toward Germany than his predecessor. There doesn't seem to be any improvement in Germany's financial condition. The new tariff of the United States has hit her steel industry a hard blow. For instance, about half of the Sollingen steel output formerly came to America; now there has been heavy

cancellation of orders with entire absence of fresh demands. On the London market Wednesday German marks struck a new low level. About 2,000 of them could be bought for a dollar.

THE American Bankers' association, in annual convention in New York, was addressed on the subject of the allied war debts by Mr. Hon. Reginald McKenna, former chancellor of Great Britain, and now chairman of the largest bank in the world. He said England was able to pay her debt to the United States in full and would do so, but he suggested that the bankers use their influence in favor of postponement of payment by any others of our creditors. Mr. McKenna warned his hearers that an attempt to enforce payment of the war debt beyond the ability of the debtor nations to pay would be fraught with the most serious consequences for the United States, as well as the countries of Europe. There would be an inevitable injury to the international trade of the whole world, reduced profits, lower wages, and unemployment, lower standards of living.

As a solution of the problem he suggested that "a full and frank" conference between the debtor and creditor nations should be called in order to discover the exact amounts that could ultimately be paid by the nations unable to meet their debts in full.

After a warm debate, the association adopted by a viva voce vote a resolution declaring that "it viewed with alarm" the tendency toward the establishing of branch banking in the United States and expressed its opposition to any branch banking in any form by either state or national banks. The banks of the towns and smaller cities were far too strong numerically for the big bankers who protested that branch bank system must prevail. John H. Puelhofer of Milwaukee was elected president of the association.

GOVERNOR HARDWICK of Georgia was desirous that his state should be the first to have a woman United States senator, so he appointed to succeed the late Tom Watson, Mrs. William H. Felton, eighty-seven years old and distinguished for her work in the causes of temperance and woman suffrage. At the same time Mr. Hardwick announced himself a candidate for the unexpired term of Watson. The election is to be held November 7 and there is no chance for Mrs. Felton to qualify before that date by taking the oath of office in the senate chamber. Authorities in Washington are wondering whether or not she will be entitled to the salary and to the franking privilege and other prerogatives. Anyway, she has the distinction of being the first woman to be appointed United States senator with credentials duly made out and sent to Washington by a governor.

THAT the prophecies of another coal strike next spring will be fulfilled was made fairly certain by the action of the policy committee of the United Mine Workers of America Wednesday. It reaffirmed the demands of the February, 1922, convention of the union in Indianapolis, demanding the continuance of the present wages in coal mines until 1925, and, in addition, the six-hour day and five-day week, time and one-half for overtime work, and double time on Sundays and holidays.

According to a bulletin sent out by R. M. Jewell, 83 railroads, operating about 65,000 miles of line and employing between 125,000 and 130,000 members of the shop crafts organization, have settled the shopmen's strike with their system federations. The latest road to join the peace ranks is the Chicago Great Western.

FOREST fires in northern Ontario have destroyed the mining towns of Haliburton, North Cobalt, Charlton and Henslip, and several other towns have been partly burned. More than 5,000 persons were rendered homeless and there was considerable loss of life. Refugees from Haliburton arriving at North Bay said between 50 and 100 persons were drowned when they were crowded from a dock while trying to board a rescue ship.

Northern Minnesota also is suffering severely from forest fires, some small settlements have been wiped out and many more are threatened.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES

WHAT HAS OCCURRED DURING WEEK THROUGHOUT COUNTRY AND ABROAD

EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE

Gathered From All Parts Of The Globe And Told In Short Paragraphs

Foreign—

Thirty-three persons are known to be dead and possibly fifty lost their lives in the brush and forest fires which are burning in the cobalt district in north-eastern Ontario and in the St. Maurice valley in Quebec.

The forest fire refugees went to North Bay, Ont., and reported that scores had been injured and several trampled to death when the flames swept the Catholic church and caused a panic among hundreds who had gathered there for safety.

Abruptly, though not unexpectedly, the Mudania conference came to a halt. Brigadier General Harrington, commander of the allied forces and head of the allied delegation, returned on the battleship Iron Duke, and the Italian delegation also came to Constantinople. It is understood that the allied generals will go into conference with the high commissioners on certain serious differences which have arisen.

Floods in northern Bengal, East India, have taken an enormous toll of life, according to passengers on the first train to reach Calcutta from Darjeeling in several days. The floods are said to be the worst in the history of Bengal.

Dr. Serge Voronoff, famous as the monkey-gland specialist, stated in Paris recently that he has discovered species of anthropoid apes and chimpanzees possessing glands more closely resembling those of mankind than any that have heretofore been experimented with.

President Porras of Panama has issued a decree forbidding the sale of liquors containing more than four per cent of alcohol to Panama policemen and American soldiers and sailors.

Irish Republicans made a surprise attack on the Nationalist garrison at Omeara the other day and a sharp three-hour fight ensued, in which it is reported that ten Republicans were killed and many wounded.

Indicating renewed confidence in the ability of the sugar market, directors of Onomea, Pepeekeo and Honolulu plantations authorized special dividends which, coupled with regular dividends, will make an aggregate distribution to stockholders of \$135,000 this month.

Fears of war in Asia Minor again blazed forth in the wake of the collapse of the Turco-Alleed armistice conference at Mudania. Downing street officials admitted the British fear an offensive by the Turks against the British at Chanak, on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles.

Two "gland babies," together with several agile octogenarians, failed of presentation to the world, owing to the actio non Surgical Congress, which barred Dr. Serge Voronoff from delivering his scheduled lecture on monkey glands. It was charged that the gland specialist had given prior publicity to the results of operations.

Optimism over the success of the league of nations plan for the restoration of Austria was voiced at the closing session of the third assembly of the league of nations at Geneva, Switzerland. It seemed to be the consensus of opinion that the league would see to it that no special interest would lay its hand on Austria.

Washington—

The federal trade commission has dismissed its complaint against Midvale Steel and Ordnance company, Republic Iron and Steel company, and Inland Steel company, in which it was alleged that the proposed merger of the companies was an unfair method of competition.

Government revenue losses next year, because of the higher tariff duties, may increase the expected deficit by \$100,000,000, according to treasury officials. Stocks of foreign merchandise have been accumulated in such large volume by American importers, especially on goods which were given higher levies by the new tariff law, that trade experts predict a falling off in revenue from customs sources.

Senator Caraway of Arkansas, who has just returned from Europe, says there are five things the United States must do: Extend immediate recognition to Soviet Russia; do some plain, straight talking to Europe; see that some international understanding is reached at once with regard to stabilizing foreign exchange and reducing the land armaments; guard against being misled by whatever Clemenceau says when he visits us in December; keep a sharp eye on the Versailles treaty.

A non-stop flight from the Gulf coast to the Canadian border will be attempted about October 8 by Lieut. Leland S. Andrew, army air service, it is announced at the war department.

President Harding's coal commission, which will delve into all phases of the industry, will be announced by the White House. It will be composed of seven men prominent in public life, and who are not associated directly in the industry in any capacity. John Hays Hammond, noted mining engineer, was reported to have accepted a place on the commission.

Prohibition Agent John V. Waters, of Dade City, Fla., was shot and killed from ambush while conducting a raid on moonshiners. Prohibition Commissioner Haynes was advised. A deputy sheriff also was shot and killed in the raid.

Railroads of the southeastern section of the United States and brotherhood organizations of conductors and trainmen signed an agreement recently settling all outstanding differences between them and extending present wages and working regulations until October 31, 1923.

Enactment of a law to penalize cotton gambling just as the Copper-Tincher act prohibits grain gambling, will be urged upon Congress by senators from Southern cotton-growing states, who will hold a conference, before the Senate agriculture committee begins the investigation of cotton prices and shortages ordered by the Senate toward the close of the last session, Senator Heflin, Democrat, of Alabama, announced.

The Federal Trade Commission dismissed its complaint against the Midvale Steel & Ordnance company, Republic Iron & Steel company and the Inland Steel company, in which it was alleged that the proposed merger of the companies was an unfair method of competition. The complaint was dismissed upon the filing with the commission of a formal statement by the attorneys for the three companies that the merger had been abandoned.

Domestic—

The "ferocious man-eating lions" that have been terrorizing the natives in the vicinity of Mount Victoria are two Aire dale dais, according to the keeper of the Toledo, Ohio, zoo.

On his return to his hotel after having been booed, hissed and jostled because of the calling of a recent world's series game, Judge Landis issued a brief statement completely supporting the umpires in their decision that it was too dark to play longer.

Douglas Fairbanks, posing as Robin Hood for a publicity stunt on the Ritz-Carlton hotel room, shot an arrow into the air, and Abraham Seligman, furrier across the street, received the flying shaft just above the heart and was taken to a hospital.

The finger printing of every person in the United States was recommended in a report prepared by the executive committee of the New York state chamber of commerce for submission at a meeting of the organization in New York City.

First test of a new tank, described as a smaller and more mobile than any hitherto used in warfare, will be made by the United States ordnance department during the national convention of the American Legion at New Orleans, October 16-20.

Over an area of more than 100 miles square scattered forest fires blazed in northern Minnesota, while forestry and state military officers made efforts to subdue them and hopefully scanned the skies for forecasts of rain, according to reports from St. Paul, Minn.

President Harding "believes that the railroad worker is of such importance in our national existence that his wages and the conditions under which he works should be such as to make his employment so attractive so that strikes will be impossible." Secretary Davis of the labor department declared in an address at Detroit, Mich., before the convention of United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers.

Mrs. W. H. Felton has been appointed to succeed Hon. Thomas E. Watson to the United States senate until a successor is duly elected by the people of Georgia.

W. B. Cox, said to be a resident of Quincy, Fla., is in a local hospital with his throat and wrists slashed with a razor. It is believed he cut himself while suffering from temporary mental aberration.

Forest fires raging through northern Minnesota for several days have done considerable damage, and at last reports had not spent themselves.

Lions have been terrorizing the vicinity of Kenton, Ohio. An aeroplanist has been trying to spot them, while possums are living in the woods in the hope of killing them.

Isadora Duncan, the granddaughter of General Duncan, who was on General Washington's staff, demonstrated to the satisfaction of the immigration authorities at New York that she had not turned Bolshevik while mingling with the people of Russia. She is a classic dancer.

Dispatches from Monroe, N. C., say that because a negro farmhand was killed in a cotton field by lightning, the negroes in that section have become so superstitious that they refuse to pick cotton. They believe the weevil is a curse, and that it must be removed by a superior power.

The army dirigible C-2, after arriving at San Francisco, sailed gracefully on towards the landing field at Presidio. Three army airplanes escorted her. The C-2 began the flight from Ross Field, Arcadia, and made the journey none the worse for the trip.

The Greenwich (Conn.) Cab company claimed Mrs. Hanton, a New York society woman, owed it \$421 in fares. She got "funny" and sent a keg containing 42,000 pennies and a card saying "Oo la la."

Co-operation between the insurance agent and the insurance company as an essential to the success of both, the need of educating the public in fire prevention measures and uniformity in rate making featured the sessions of the twenty-seventh annual convention at Hot Springs, Ark., of the National Association of Insurance Agents.

Aspirin

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Woman's Rights.

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